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SOUTH CAROLINA STATE NEWS ITEMS.

Battery Goes to Philippines.
A battery of the Tenth United States artillery, which has been stationed at Fort Gettys, Sullivan's island, for the past five years, left for San Francisco a few days ago, where they will embark for the Philippine islands.

New Industries Reported.
The Chattanooga Tradesman reports the following new industries for South Carolina during the past week: Sawmill at Bells, warehouse company at Leesville, electric light plant at Bishopville, \$30,000 ice and cold storage plant at Summerville, large factory for manufacturing waste yarns at Greenville.

New Court Bill Passed.
The bill authorizing the establishment of a United States court at Spartanburg and Rock Hill has passed the United States senate. Congressman Johnson will accompany it to the white house for the signature of President Roosevelt. The place for holding court will have to be provided for at the next congress.

Spartanburg's Diploma.
Superintendent Frank Evans, of the Spartanburg city schools, is in correspondence with the Gorham Metal Manufacturing Company, of New York, for the purpose of selecting a gold medal which will be one of the awards from the Charleston Exposition Company. The Spartanburg graded schools won the gold medal offered for the best exhibit, and the above mentioned correspondence will result in the medal and diploma reaching the city in the near future.

Offer Made to Charleston.
Some days ago Frank A. Umstead, president and general manager of the Mohawk Valley Steel and Wire Company, was in Charleston with a proposition to the business men to establish a \$4,000,000 plant for steel rolling and open-hearth furnace work there, provided the people of Charleston would take a substantial part in the financial support of the undertaking. Saturday President Rhett, of the Commercial Club, with the authority of a meeting of representative business interests, telegraphed Mr. Umstead that the proposition would be accepted by Charleston if the company's offers could be guaranteed by the usual commercial references.

Deaths Followed Earthquake.
The plastering in many of the old residences of Charleston was shaken down by the earthquake that visited the city the past week and recalled the severer one of several years ago. The walls of several unoccupied buildings fronting on the river were cracked. It is reported that Mary Johnson, colored, received such a fright from the stroke that she died a few minutes after the earthquake occurred.

J. H. Patchen, a prominent merchant at Mount Pleasant, a suburb of Charleston, died suddenly right after the quake.

The negroes gathered in the streets and many sat up all night praying and singing. There was no serious damage done.

Cannot Collect Back Taxes.
United States Circuit Judge Nathan Goff, of the Virginia circuit, has filed an opinion in Charleston restraining the state of North Carolina from collecting back taxes on the property of the Cheraw and Darlington railroad, now owned and controlled by the Atlantic Coast Line. Under its charter the railway company was exempted from taxation. A few years ago, however, the general assembly passed an act instructing the attorney general to enter suit for \$134,000 in taxes, covering a period of twenty-seven years. The courts held that this could not be done, and thereupon the act was amended, and a new suit was begun for about \$30,000, covering a shorter period of ten years. The complaint was resisted by the Atlantic Coast Line, and a bitter fight was waged in the courts. The hearing went to Judge Goff, and by his decree the state is not permitted to levy on or interfere with the Cheraw and Darlington.

Baby Fed on Strychnine.
The death of the three-weeks-old baby of Mr. and Mrs. G. Y. Harrell, at Whitney a few days ago was the result of thoughtlessness on the part of the older persons in leaving poisonous compounds within the reach of young children.

The mother, Mrs. Harrell, several days ago, had occasion to use a mixture containing strychnine and after having used it she placed the substance, in the form of pellets, within the reach of her four-year-old daughter, who afterwards secured the box and innocently fed several of the dangerous doses to the infant, at the same time taking three or four herself. The mother discovered the awful act a short time afterwards and hastily summoned physicians, who did all in their power to save the lives of the two children, but were unsuccessful in their efforts in the case of the infant, being unable on account of the little one's age, to bring the stomach pump into use. The elder child was saved after hard work on the part of the doctors.

Factory and Power Plant for Rock Hill.
The prospect of the finishing of the Catawba Power Company's plant, five miles above Rock Hill, has already borne fruit in the bringing of another cotton mill to the town. This mill will be a \$450,000 enterprise, owned by the Highland Park Manufacturing

company, who already own a big mill there.
The mill will have 1,000 looms and from 6,000 to 8,000 spindles. The finishing of the electric power plant mentioned means much for the community. The entire power will be taken in Rock Hill, and at Fort Mill, a small town within two miles.

Rock Hill already has six large mills running day and night.
Good news came to the city a few days ago in the shape of a telegram to President Anderson, of the Commercial club, from Congressman Finley, saying "the court bill passed the senate today," which means that Rock Hill will have a federal court house, the bill having passed the house at the last session. An appropriation had already been made for a federal building for postoffice. This will no doubt be increased now. A convenient and very admirable site has already been secured.

Banks and Merchants Victimized.
D. F. Morrow, president of the Bank of Blacksburg, the National Bank of Gaffney, and several Blacksburg merchants have been made the victims of one of the shrewdest and best manipulated swindles reported in this section in a long while.

The confidence game was worked by one Ernest Caseran, a young white man of Blacksburg, who had lived there many years and had won the confidence of the people. Caseran went to Gaffney Saturday and secured from the National Bank of Gaffney \$400 on a deed which he claimed had been made to him by his mother. After securing the money Caseran went at once to Blacksburg, 11 miles distant, and had a check cashed at the Bank of Blacksburg for \$105. Then waiting until the bank closed the young man started out to work the town with his checks, and this he did admirably. Nearly every business man in Blacksburg cashed Caseran's checks, it is said.

The forger then left, but it was not until the bank opened up for business Monday, two days later, that the merchants began to realize what had happened. Checks given by Caseran to merchants began pouring in. The cashier informed the merchants that the man had no money in the bank. A telephone message was then sent to Gaffney and it was learned likewise that Caseran had no money to his credit there.

Over \$1,000 was secured by the smooth young man from the two banks and the Blacksburg merchants. A diligent but fruitless search was instituted for Caseran, who, however, had made good his escape.

DOBLIN RETRACTS TESTIMONY.
Senator Spooner Defends President's Action and Accuses McLaurin.
A Washington dispatch says: During the course of the Lessor bribery charge investigation Monday morning, Mr. Rogers, appearing as attorney for Philip Doblin, announced to the committee that Mr. Doblin had told him that some parts of his testimony were true and some parts untrue.

This came as a surprise. After some discussion it was decided to have Mr. Doblin called and state just what parts of his statement which he made on the stand Saturday were true and what were not true.

Before Doblin went on the stand to make his statement Mr. Rogers asked that immunity be accorded to him as was within the power of the committee. Mr. Taylor said only such immunity as the statute gives could be accorded. Mr. Doblin then proceeded to tell of his coming to Washington and of his appearance before the committee. He said when he came to Washington to appear before the full committee he decided to make the statement he did. "I now retract," he said, "every word in which I said Mr. Quigg tendered me any bribe in any way."

"Will you state to the committee in what respect your testimony is not true?" Doblin was asked. "It was in relation to my being called to Washington and my conversation with Mr. Lessor at the Hotel Normandie at 8 o'clock. The fact is the statements I made regarding Mr. Quigg are not true. I read the article, as it was headed to me and I was told by Lessor, 'You have got to stand for this.' And I said: 'Oh, that cannot be.' Well, he says: 'Then I am politically well.' I said: 'I will, you carry me with you.' He said: 'You will be all right if you will just appear before this committee. I will go and see the speaker, and I will fix it up.' He goes out of the room, comes back and said he had seen the speaker and said: 'It will be all right; all you have got to do is to go before the committee and substantiate my story.'"

POWERS REPLY TO CASTRO.
Stick to Reservations Contained in Their Original Proposal.
The joint reply of the powers to Castro's qualified acceptance of arbitration was handed to the United States ambassadors at Berlin and London Tuesday. The note aims to further smooth the way for a settlement, which possibly may be reached without arbitration. The powers, however, do not abandon any of the reservations contained in their original proposal.

COUNT BALLESTREM OUT.
President of German Reichstag Angered Over Krupp Episode.
Count Ballestrem has resigned the presidency of the German reichstag in consequence of disapproval of his attitude during the approval, January 20, of Herr Vollmer, socialist, to raise a debate in the house on the charges brought against the late Herr Krupp and on Emperor William's telegrams and speeches on the subject.

DIPLOMACY WINNING

Venezuelan Embroglio Will Soon be Satisfactorily Settled.

BOWEN GIVES SUCH ASSURANCE

Conferences Were Held in Washington Sunday at Which Final Agreements are Said to Have Been Reached.

A dispatch to the Petit Bleu (Brussels) from Berlin states that an agreement in the Venezuelan question will be reached next week, and that a commission appointed by the United States government will be charged with the administration of all the maritime customs offices of Venezuela.

A long conference between Minister Bowen and Sir Michael Herbert, the British ambassador beginning at noon, followed by further conferences between Sir Michael, Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian ambassador and Count Quadt, the German chargé d'affaires, indicated diplomatic activity in Washington Sunday over the Venezuelan situation. All the negotiators decline to discuss the results of the day's meeting, but general statements by them that the situation warrants hope of early relief is significant of what was accomplished.

By this time the London, Berlin and Rome foreign offices are in possession of Mr. Bowen's third proposition, stating the nature of the guarantee he is prepared to offer for Venezuela if his initial request is complied with and the blockade raised at once. Strict reticence is maintained by all the negotiators as the nature of this guarantee and until the joint reply of the powers is received this will not be discussed.

Count Quadt has been advised by the German foreign officers of the reasons for the bombardment of the San Carlos forts. This explanation agrees with that called by the Associated Press from Berlin. Minister Bowen and the state department are greatly impressed with the attitude of the representatives in Washington of the allies throughout the present negotiations. Minister Bowen has given out the following statement:

"I have good reason to believe that the pending controversy between the three allied powers and Venezuela will be settled soon and satisfactorily."

INDIANOLA CASE IN SENATE.
Senator Spooner Defends President's Action and Accuses McLaurin.
A Washington special says: The Indianola case was given the expected airing in the senate Saturday afternoon, Senator Spooner presenting his defense of the administration's action in closing the office, which was followed by a rejoinder from Senator McLaurin, of Mississippi.

In making his speech the Wisconsin senator went into the papers of the case pretty fully, his whole argument being that these demonstrated coercion on the part of the people, proving that the resignation of the Cox woman was not voluntary.

Particularly strong presentation of his case, as he devoted himself to Spooner's argument rather than to the action of the president in closing the office. The most interesting feature of the discussion was furnished by certain letters from A. B. Weeks, who wrote the president asking for the office, arguing he was the best friend the president had in the community and was an ardent republican. Weeks, it was shown, had made application for the office months before there was any prospect of the Cox woman resigning. Read between the lines, the papers indicated that the desire of Weeks for the postoffice had much to do with stirring up sentiment against the woman.

Constructively the statehood bill was before the senate, but as a matter of fact the admission of the territories was scarcely mentioned in the course of the day's proceedings.

ROOSEVELT GOES TO CANTON.

President Attends the McKinley Birthday Celebration.
President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary Root and Secretary Cortelyou, left Washington shortly after midnight Monday night for Canton, Ohio, to attend the banquet in commemoration of the birthday of the late President McKinley Tuesday night by the Canton Republican League. The president was the principal speaker at the banquet, responding to the toast, "William McKinley." Secretary Root spoke for "The Army."

KICK ON LEE MONUMENT.

G. A. R. Post at Harrisburg, Pa., Pass Resolutions of Protest.
Resolutions protesting against the passage by the legislature of the Cooper bill providing for the erection of a monument to General Lee at Gettysburg by the state of Pennsylvania in co-operation with the state of Virginia, were adopted Saturday night at a meeting of post 58 of Harrisburg.

DAY FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

Ohio Judge Given Place on Supreme Bench by Roosevelt.
Judge W. R. Day, of Canton, Ohio, has accepted a tender of appointment as associate justice of the United States supreme court. Judge Day said Monday in answer to a query as to his appointment:

"I received the tender from President Roosevelt Saturday. I mailed my acceptance this morning." Judge Day does not know when the appointment will be sent to the senate.

Cream of News.

Brief Summary of Most Important Events of Each Day.

—A negro labor agent was killed Monday in a lumber camp in Harrison county, Mississippi. He had refused to leave when ordered.

—Eli Rogers, a crazed man of Union county, North Carolina, Monday afternoon killed Miss May Pressley and a negro boy.

—The democrats of the Alabama legislature in joint caucus Monday nominated Senator Pettus to succeed himself.

—Senator Morgan, of Alabama, is making a fight on the Panama canal treaty.

—The house has adopted a resolution calling for information in regard to the Indianola affair.

—The Afro-American council has issued an address condemning the south for its treatment of the negro.

—Philip Doblin, who swore that Lemuel Quigg offered Congressman Lessor \$5,000 for his vote, confesses that he perjured himself.

—Judge William R. Day, of Ohio, has been offered and accepted the position of associate justice of the United States supreme court.

—Lieutenant Armstrong, of Alabama, is dead of the smallpox at Manila.

—At Durban, South Africa, the bubonic plague is committing such ravages that the people are fleeing.

—Three alleged widows are suing for damage for the death of a negro fireman at Spartanburg, S. C.

—At Wartburg, Tenn., Morris Jett, a youth, was killed by an exploding gun. His aged grandmother died after hearing of his death.

—Steamer Dawson City, eighty-six days out from Nome, reaches Port Townsend, Wash., with no losses.

—Senator Teller says if he is refused a certificate of election by the governor of Colorado, he will carry his case to the United States senate.

—John D. Rockefeller is bothered by letters telling him how to better his weak stomach, the result of some joker who reported that Rockefeller would give \$1,000,000 for a cure.

—Volcano Stromboli, on St. Vincent Island, is again in eruption.

—It is announced that the blockade of Venezuela will be raised at once under satisfactory terms.

—In the elections in France Saturday Count Boni de Castellane was returned to the chamber of deputies.

—Venezuelan foreign and war ministers assert that the Panther fled first at San Carlos.

—Solomon Hotema, a famous Choctaw Indian who has acted as representative, senator, judge and Presbyterian minister in his nation, is now in the federal prison at Atlanta to serve life sentence for murder.

—An unknown white woman walked on a bridge on the Central below Macon, knowing that a train was just behind her. She was decapitated.

—Dr. Eugene Foster, of Augusta, one of the best known physicians in Georgia, is dead of heart failure.

—Laymen in Mississippi are objecting to alleged caucusing before the election of Dr. Lloyd as bishop of Mississippi.

—United Mine Workers receive report of wage committee. The miners will make demand for an advance.

—The United States, in the canal treaty, agrees to pay Colombia \$10,000,000 for her rights in routes across the isthmus.

—Colonel Arthur Lynch was convicted of high treason at London and sentenced to death.

—King Oscar of Norway and Sweden will resign the government to crown prince tomorrow.

—Cement and water plants costing \$2,000,000 will be constructed at Cartersville, Ga., by Chicago capitalists.

—The Millard Lee insanity case is dismissed from the superior court and will be taken to the supreme court.

—The Panama canal treaty was signed at Washington Thursday.

—Horace Aivers, a prominent real estate man of Savannah, Ga., has been fined \$750 by Judge Pope Barrow for renting property for gaming purposes.

—While stealing coal Thursday morning, Jane Mayo, a negro woman, of Macon, Ga., received two loads of buckshot. She was found dead late in the morning.

—The North Carolina democratic senatorial caucus was fairly stampeded Thursday night when Watson ran ahead of Overman, needing only seven votes to win the nomination.

—At Spartanburg, S. C., a 3-year-old girl feeds strychnine pills to her infant sister, causing almost instant death.

—The deadlocks in Colorado and Delaware legislatures, in selecting candidates for senator are tight ones.

—German cruisers bombarded Fort San Carlos at Maracaibo, Venezuela, Thursday.

—Herr Bebel, socialist, in the German reichstag, said the emperor was crazy to play the first role in the world.

—The volcano Soufrierer, on St. Vincent island, is in eruption again.

—The general headquarters of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, with all the executive officers of the company except President Hall, will be moved to Atlanta, Ga., in the spring.

—Stewart county, Ga., in an election Wednesday, voted for a dispensary, the majority favoring one being over a hundred.

—Governor Heyward, of South Carolina, was inaugurated at Columbia Wednesday.

—"Peg Leg" Williams, widely known as a labor agent, was arrested at Huntsville, Ala., Thursday.

MORGAN BIFFS CANAL

Alabama Senator Doubtful as to Herran's Credentials.

HIS ACTION CREATES SURPRISE

Charge is Made that Colombian Government is Not in Stable Condition and Authority in Signing Treaty is Questionable.

A Washington dispatch says: Senator Morgan, chairman of the inter-oceanic canal committee, offered in the senate Monday, a resolution questioning the credentials of Thomas Herran, chargé d'affaires of Colombia, who recently signed with Secretary Hay the isthmian canal treaty.

Mr. Aldrich immediately made the point that the subject must be considered in executive session, and the senate went into executive session on motion of Mr. Hale.

The point which Senator Morgan made was that the solidity of the government, which accredit Herran to the United States, was doubtful and it should be inquired into by the United States.

As soon as the doors were closed Mr. Morgan took the floor and discussed the subject at some length. He said there had not been an election in Colombia since 1888, and that it was questionable whether the present acting government had authority to send a representative to the United States.

Sensor Morgan's resolution relating to Senator Herran was, after considerable discussion in executive session, referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Sensors Lodge, Foraker, Cullom and Hanna spoke briefly, most of them simply urging the reference of the question to the committee on foreign relations. They did not enter into the discussion of the general question at issue, beyond saying that to adopt the resolution would be to impeach the character of our own treaty-making officials and to offend the government of Colombia. No one except Senator Morgan opposed the reference of the resolution to the foreign committee.

It is the opinion of other senators that his act will not delay ratification of the treaty beyond the time Senator Morgan himself consumes in discussing it.

A good deal of surprise was expressed by state department officials when they learned of Senator Morgan's action. They had expected that Senator Morgan's anxiety for a canal would cause him to throw no obstacle in the way of the Panama treaty, though it was, of course, recognized that he has lost none of his love for the Nicaragua route.

LECTURED IN THE DARK.

Beer-Swiggers at Dallas, Texas, Play Mean Trick on Rev. Sam Jones.
While delivering his lecture on "How to Get There and Stay There" Saturday night in Dallas, Texas, the lights were turned out on Rev. Sam P. Jones, and he was forced to speak for nearly an hour in the dark.

It seems that the managers of Turner's hall, controlled by Germans, the place in which Mr. Jones was lecturing, had entered into an agreement with Mr. Jones' local manager that nothing was to be said regarding prohibition, and when Mr. Jones in the course of his lecture, took up the subject of prohibition in his usual vigorous way, the management thought to stop the lecturer by turning out the lights.

WOLCOTT ACCEPTS DEFEAT.

Opponent of Teller for Senate Gives Advice to His Supporters.
The climax in the senatorial fight in Colorado came Sunday night when ex-Senator E. O. Wolcott, the candidate of the so-called "stalwart" ring of the republican party, announced his practical withdrawal from any further contest and urged the people of Colorado to accept the situation as it stands, by the election of Senator Henry M. Teller to succeed himself.

REUNION TO BE HELD IN MAY.

Committee of Confederate Veterans Select New Orleans for Next Meet.
The Confederate reunion committee, in session at New Orleans, announces that the contract for the auditorium in that city has been let for \$11,300 and work will begin on it as soon as the races are over.

It was also officially announced that Adjutant General Mickle that May 19, was the day for the reunion to begin.

Plans for raising the \$100,000 for the reunion are being pushed by Chairman Frank T. Howard.

TELLER FINALLY LANDS.

After Week of Excitement Colorado Democrats Elect Senator.
A special from Denver, Colo., says: At 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon the democratic members of the senate and house of representatives cast their ballots—51 votes—for Henry M. Teller to succeed himself as United States senator, and he was declared elected by W. H. Adams, who presided.

TRUST BILL AT LAST.

Littlefield's Committee Agrees Finally Upon a "Combine Killer."
Representative Littlefield, of Maine, chairman of the subcommittee of the house judiciary committee, to which all anti-trust bills were referred, will report to the full judiciary committee a bill which has been adopted by the sub-committee. Several weeks have been devoted to the preparation of the bill, the sub-committee having considered some twenty-five or thirty measures.

LYNCH GUILTY OF TREASON.

Irish Member of Parliament Gets Death Sentence in London Court for Enlisting With the Boers.

When the trial of Col. Arthur Lynch, member of parliament for Galway, on the charge of high treason, was resumed in London, Friday, counsel for the defense began summing up.

There was no attempt to deny that Colonel Lynch supported the Boers, but counsel contended that his naturalization was in no way treasonable intent, and was solely for the advantage he would thus secure for journalistic purposes.

Subsequently, the defendant actively supported the Boer cause in the belief that he was a legally naturalized burgher.

Replying for the prosecution, the solicitor general, Sir Edward Carson, maintained that Colonel Lynch joined the Boer army as a discontented Irishman, "thereby committing a most cowardly and most serious act of treason."

"His naturalization," continued the solicitor general, "was only a flimsy pretext." Counsel then proceeded to detail the prisoner's alleged acts of adherence to his country's enemies.

The Lord chief justice summed up very briefly. He said that if in war time a British subject joined the king's enemies, whatever his purpose, he was guilty of an unlawful act. Naturalization during war time afforded no excuse whatever for subsequent acts. There was abundant evidence, he said, of overt acts in aiding the king's enemies.

The jury, after having been out half an hour, returned a verdict of guilty.

When asked if he had anything to say as to why he should not be sentenced to death Colonel Lynch replied: "Thank you. I will say nothing."

The sentence of death was passed on each of the four counts in the indictment.

The prisoner then bowed to the court and was removed in custody.

Although formally sentenced to be hanged, Lynch's sentence will no doubt be commuted.

In the quiet wedding of the English indictment, the charge against Colonel Lynch was as follows:

"That the prisoner, not having the fear of God in his heart, was seduced by the devil, and did take up arms against Queen Victoria."

The punishment is described in the following paragraph:

"That the condemned shall be taken to the place of execution and there be done to death after the manner provided."

FORT FIRED FIRST.

German Commodore Explains Bombardment of San Carlos.
Commodore Scheder, commander of the German fleet in Venezuelan waters, officially reported to the bombardment of Fort Carabobo near Maracaibo under date of January 21, as follows:

"On the 17th instant, while the Panther was passing the Maracaibo bar, she was unexpectedly attacked by Fort San Carlos, which opened a heavy fire on her. To this the Panther replied and a cannonade was exchanged for half an hour. Owing to the difficulties of navigation the Panther then desisted."

"In order to exact an immediate punishment for this attack, the more so as the Venezuelan government had proclaimed it a victory, I bombarded the fort with the Vineta on the 21st instant and destroyed it."

BUCK'S WILL FILED.

Last Testament of Late Minister to Japan Presented in Court.
The will of the late Alfred E. Buck, minister to Japan, was filed in the office of the ordinary at Atlanta, Ga., Friday morning and application made for probate in solemn form.

Mrs. Ellen B. Buck, wife of the deceased, who returned to Atlanta a few days ago, is the executrix and proponent. It is understood that Colonel Buck left a large estate, which goes to his wife. The papers were filed by O. C. Fuller, clerk of the United States circuit court, who is a friend of the family.

EVERY VOTE FOR PETTUS.

Beloved Alabama Senator Unanimously Chose in Democratic Caucus.
At Montgomery, Monday, General Edmund Winston Pettus was declared the people's choice by the joint democratic caucus of the two houses of the Alabama legislature as his own successor in the United States senate.

The caucus had a full attendance and much enthusiasm was manifested when General Pettus' name was presented to the caucus.

The nomination was made by a rising vote and every member present rose when the vote was put.

TO BUILD GOOD ROADS.

Is Move Made by Farmers of Guilford County, North Carolina.
To build one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles of macadam road in five years, keeping three complete road outfits running all the while, and expending \$300,000 in the time mentioned was the program laid out for Guilford county, North Carolina, at a recent meeting of the Good Roads Club.

SEISMIC SHOCKS FELT.

Savannah, Charleston and Other Cities Experience Earthquake Jar.
Two shocks of earthquake were generally felt in Savannah Friday night at 8:15 o'clock. News from the settlements along the coast indicate that there were of a violence sufficient to put houses to rocking and cause considerable excitement.

Telegrams from Charleston, Columbia and Augusta stated that five shocks had also been felt at those places.

BANKERS TO AID CASTRO.

New York Financiers Promise to Help Venezuela Out of Trouble.
It was learned in London by a representative of the Associated Press that in addition to the offer of part of the customs of La Guayra and Porto Cabello as a guarantee, Mr. Bowen has informed the powers that several New York banks had expressed their willingness to undertake the payment of the first claims demanded by the powers.

NEGROES ISSUE ADDRESS.

Members of National Afro-American Council Approve Policy of President in Recognizing the Race.

The executive committee of the National Afro-American Council, in session at Washington, passed a resolution Monday urging confirmation by the senate of the nomination of Dr. W. D. Crum, to be collector of customs at Charleston, S. C., and adopted an address to the country on the race question in general. The address is signed by Alex Walters, chairman of the executive committee, Cyrus Field Adams, secretary, and William A. Pledger, acting president, National Afro-American Council. The address in part is as follows:

"It is evident to the thoughtful among us that we are passing through one of the most critical periods of our existence in this country. A systematic effort has been inaugurated on the part of the south which has for its object the withdrawal of the franchise from the Afro-Americans of that section and their reduction to a position of absolute subservience in all the relations of life. It has been openly declared by some of the most prominent leaders of the south that it was the intention of the framers of the new constitution to disfranchise as many Afro-Americans as possible and leave every Caucasian in full possession of the suffrage. The effect has been that not only has the Afro-American been disfranchised, but also that a very large number of Caucasians, who, previous to the adoption of these constitutions, participated in elections, have ceased to register and vote."

"We contend for our constitutional rights on the ground that the right of suffrage has been conferred upon its citizens by the federal government."

"We heartily commend the Afro-Americans of Virginia, Alabama, Louisiana and other states who are seeking redress through the courts of the land and we pledge them our moral and financial support."

"We denounce the mob murders now so prevalent in this country."

"We call the attention of the country to a condition of service on many farms in a number of southern states most resembling the old peonage system and ask for legislation looking to the remedying of the evil."

"We submit our protest against the unfair practices in the transportation of passengers in southern states, discriminating unjustly against Afro-Americans; requiring of them the regular rates of travel and privilege in return the poorest accommodations in the carriages, and we invoke the exercise of the powers of the interstate commerce commission to prevent discrimination against interstate passengers."

"We appeal to congress for favorable action upon one of the several measures now pending therein for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the condition of Afro-Americans of the country."

"We heartily endorse the deliverances of President Roosevelt with reference to the fitness for appointment to office and the attitude of the federal government toward all of its citizens, regardless of race or color. He has imparted new life and vigor to the time-honored principles and traditions of human rights and has given hope and inspiration to a people struggling heroically beneath the burden of hate and proserpition."